THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"He preserveth the souls of his Saints; he delivereth them out of the hands of his enemies."—DAVID.

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PRESENT TERRITORIAL RULE, ANTI-REPUBLICAN.

(From the Deseret News).

The Federal Constitution guarantees to every State in the Federation a republican form of government, and this word form here undoubtedly means more than mere theory, it means the reality, the substance, the essence, as well as the form. If not expressly, then at least inferentially, analogically, constructively, consistently, constitutionally and equitably, not only the States but the Territories are entitled to a republican government in form and substance. Otherwise a citizen of a State in becoming a resident of a Territory, forfeits the rights and privileges of citizenship, which is a thing not to be considered reasonable.

A republic is understood to be a commonwealth in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people. The Territories, then, though nominally, are not really portions of a republic, they are mere voiceless dependencies. Like provinces conquered by an imperial or monarchial power, they enjoy just so much liberty, just such rights and privileges, as are granted to them by others. This Territory, for instance, though nominally, and for purposes of revenue and some others, an integral part of the republic of the United States, is really not in the enjoyment of a republican form or substance of government, and therefore can never be in full unison or sympathy with the States, which have that form and substance of government. Nor can any other Territory, so long as the present objectionable policy is pursued. The form and substance of the government of the Territories is imperial, or at best monarchial, rather than republican, to say nothing of democratic. The inhabitants of this Territory have no representative voice in Congress, they have no voice in making the Federal laws, they have no voice in the election of the chief executive, they have no voice even in the choosing of the chief authorities of the Territory, they have virtually no voice in making their own local laws, because the local executive, in whose selection they have no voice, wields an absolute veto over the acts of the local legislature, and in addition the laws passed by that legislature are subject to revision and annulment by Congress, in the election

of the members of which the inhabitants of the Territory have no choice. The absolute veto of the local executive unchosen by the people, is not a democratic, not a republican, but a monarchial, an imperial, an autocratic species of power, utterly inconsistent with the first principles of republicanism. The laws of the States are subject not to revision and amendment by Congress, but to the judgment and decisions of the supreme Federal judiciary. An ignorant negro in a State lives in the enjoyment of a republican government. He has a voice in the election of the local executive, he has a voice (personally or representatively) in the election of the members of the local and Federal legislatures, and he has a voice (representatively) in the choice of the Federal executive. A white man in a Territory, though endowed with splendid abilities and even genius, though a man of broad, comprehensive views, of wonderful sagacity, of the greatest prudence and probity, of the purest patriotism, of the highest intelligence, and of the most admirable and thorough culture, has no voice in the choice of the Federal or local executives, no voice in Federal or local (virtually) legislation, no choice but to submit to rulers chosen and laws made by others. This is not equal rights, it is not republicanism. It is extremely inconsistent and extremely unjust. Under an enlightened and liberal government professing to be republican, an imaginary geographical line is all that divides citizens from (practically) non-citizens, enfranchised citizens from disfranchised citizens, disfranchised for no act of theirs, only that of inhabiting and endeavoring to develop the resources of the newer, wilder, less hospitable portions of the public domain, and thereby enhancing the public wealth, prosperity and dignity.

It is high time that this inconsistency was a thing of the past, that this injustice was no longer perpetrated. While monarchial, imperial, and even autocratic nations are advancing rapidly towards a freer and more liberal condition, the great republic of the United States remains stationary, rather retrogrades towards monarchism and imperialism, at all events clings with anomalous and wonderful tenacity to the inharmonious, inconsistent, unreasonable, unjust, old fogy remnants of monarchial domination, as exemplified in the political status of the Territories.

Either this is a republican country or it is not. If it is republican, let us say so, and let it be so. If monarchial, or imperial, or autocratic, let us say so, and let it be so, if that is the best we can do. As it is, things are considerably mixed, and the mixture is not creditable, nor is it attended with happy results. Inconsistency and injustice never will secure the best results. While loudly professing republicanism, while emblazoning it upon dominant party banners, and shouting it as the watchword and battle cry of the Union, there is still a large amount of rusty monarchism mixed up with it. Consistency is held to be a precious jewel. It is indeed a rare one, much harder to find than the diamonds of Arizona.

MORMONISM.

A Washington telegram tells us that President Grant has expressed a determination to put an end to Mormon institutions, and that soon after the holidays the necessary laws will be presented in Congress.

This is very well if it can be done in a legal manner, and if it can be done in such a way as to rub out the foul blot of polygamy, and at the same time retain the good will of the Mormons, it will be doubly well. * * *

If matters in Utah had really been as we have been led to believe by designing men, the laws would have, without difficulty, been made to punish the Mormon chiefs, and to have corrected the evils for the future. But the truth is Utah matters have been much misrepresented. That polygamy

exists, and that polygamy is an evil, no good citizen will question. But that it exists to the extent generally supposed is not true. There are not as many men in Utah who are living in what they consider a legal system of plurality of wives as there are men in any one of our large cities who are living with an unsanctioned plurality of women. We will say nothing of New York—but Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Chicago, or Boston, or indeed, some smaller cities, have more men living in what they know to be illegal polygamy, than has all the Utah Territory men who live in what they consider a legal polygamy. The Mormons recognize their women and support them as well after they have lost their youth and beauty as before. Are the illegal polygamists in our cities so considerate? We do not intend to apologize for polygamy, but we wish to see the Mormons kindly dealt with, as well as justly. If the man in Congress who is guiltless is to cast the first stone, the Mormons need fear nothing, but unfortunately the history of humanity shows that the greatest infractors of the law are the severest punishers of its infraction by others.

Let us consider if the Mormons have done anything worthy of our commendation. We are all familiar with what they have done to outrage our feeling. They have brought tens of thousands from Europe and settled them in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. They have been the means of transporting innumerable families from the very lowest depths of society in the old world—families who did not know one day where their next morning's breakfast was to come from—who considered themselves blessed when they could get work at sufficient wages to provide a sufficiency of food and clothing. Brigham Young has sent the money from Utah, and has paid the passage and expenses of all who desired to come. They were, as a general thing, a miserable and a squalid company of emigrants when they arrived, and the women have really no advantages as a rule, in personal appearance, over the Indian squaws. All of these poor wretches have been provided with little pieces of ground, or other means of making a living, and their present condition is a paradise when compared to their condition in the old country. The children of these people are generally very intelligent and healthy. Had they remained in the old country they would have been the miserable machines of drudgery that their ancestors have been. Is this not a good work? The Mormons have opened up in Utah the best and most profitable mining region in our continent, and have thereby largely contributed to the wealth of our country; and they are now shipping yearly to us millions of dollars' worth of silver from their far off home.

These things are all very well, some of our friends would say, but the great bug-bear is polygamy. We do not doubt our readers generally will be surprised to hear that there are more men than women in Utah. Polygamy is really a thing of the past, and if the religious feeling of the people is not aroused by persecution, in ten years the man who has two wives will be looked upon as an object of curiosity. We do not believe that there has been a plural marriage consummated in Utah within the last two years, and Mormons themselves have provided for its abolishment in the Constitution which they have prepared for their future State. If Congress will admit Utah in the Union as a State, polygamy is dead. If Congress insists on legislating for Utah without understanding the people, we fear that troubles will arise.

If the Mormons should burn their property in Utah and migrate to New Mexico, as religious fanaticim is capable of doing, the material prosperity of the West will have a terrible backset, and America will lose more than a hundred thousand hardy pioneers.—*Lexington, Ky., Gazette.*

Before you ask a favor of any man consider three things. First, can you not avoid it? Second, can the one you apply to grant it? Third, would you, if your places were reversed, do for your friend what you ask him to do for yourself? It is well to think of this, as it may change your decision.

MORE RAILROADS.

Several of the Nevada papers contain the following:—Elko, Jan. 3.—The Eastern Nevada narrow-gauge railroad, from Elko to Hamilton and Pioche, which has twice been completed on paper, and but six miles of which has been graded, has at last got into hands who are going to push the road to completion. Wm. Boyle, the agent of Gilmer and Salisbury, of Salt Lake City, and others, has been here negotiating for the charter. He has effected the purchase, and work is to commence at once. Mr. Salisbury has gone east to purchase the iron and rolling stock, a portion of which will arrive within fourteen days. The original charter of the road extends to Hamilton, a distance of 120 miles, with an appropriation of $400,000. The present managers contemplate extending the road south to the Colorado river, and a bill will shortly be introduced in Congress asking for a charter and appropriation from the Northern to the Southern Pacific railroad. In consequence of the railroad excitement real estate purchases are very heavy, and speculation runs high.

In referring to this extract, the *Salt Lake Herald* says:—In connection with this, it is stated that the Central Pacific Railroad company will give substantial aid to the enterprise, and will put a force of men to work in thirty days at grading. It is also said that General Page, who has shown such enterprise and energy in building his eighteen miles of road between Pioche and Bullionville—having to haul the iron, locomotives and rolling stock from the terminus of the Utah Southern to Bullionville in wagons—has decided to commence the building of a road from Palisade to Pioche. Added to these, there are three or four lines projected from this city (Salt Lake) to Pioche; so that if the bottom doesn't fall out of that auriferous and argentiferous region in a year or two, it is likely to be blessed with plenty of railroad communication.

These proposed lines from Elko and Palisade mean that the importance of the trade of south-eastern Nevada, with its vast mineral deposits, is recognized west, and that a strong effort will be made to keep that trade diverted towards California. Yet it is in accordance with the geographical and natural position of Salt Lake City, that it should be the great railroad centre of the Great Basin, and that diverging lines should run from it to south-eastern Nevada, to central Nevada, and to central Colorado, as well as north to Montana and Idaho; and it rests with the companies having lines projected south-westward whether they will allow their purposes to be defeated by more enterprising parties running lines, or a line, to reach their objective point, from the Central Pacific road.

There is still another railroad likely to defeat several enterprising schemes, of which but little has been said in this region, and to which we will refer at an early day.

STRIC'S SUCCESSOR.

The following telegram explains itself:—

Washington, Jan. 9.—The President to-day nominated William W. Mitchell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, vice Strickland, resigned.

The *Salt Lake Herald* of January 11th discourses as follows, under the heading:—

WHO IS WM. W. MITCHELL?

This question was asked very many times yesterday on the street, especially by the members of the ring; and the answer invariably came, "I don't know; who is he?" His name was not on the slate prepared by that interesting group of political bummers who undertook to control all the appointments for Utah, any more than

was that of Wm. Carey, Esq., of Galena, the new U. S. District Attorney. The appointment of Mitchell was far more astounding to these gentlemen than even the former one. It was all arranged that Baskin was to be the new U. S. District Attorney, and our much esteemed friend Robertson was to be Strickland's successor; but scurvy politicians propose, and it seems God and Grant dispose. Now, then, we can tell in a moment who Mr. Mitchell is *not*, and then probably we may learn who he is, the information being derived from what is most reliable authority. First, as we learn, he is not a man either to buy his office, or to sell a judicial opinion. He was never in a gambling house in his life, and would not play billiards with loafers during the sitting of the court, nor refresh himself with a cup of sack, during business "in banc." Having never been drunk, he never threatened to shoot into a crowd; being a gentleman he never was blasphemous either "in court or out of it;" being educated a lawyer, he never became a loafer.

But who is Wm. W. Mitchell, the new Associate Justice of Utah? Those who claim to know him best say that he is a gentleman from Hillsdale, Michigan, of about fifty years of age; a thoroughly educated man, a graduate of Union College, of broad judicial mind, trained to the bar from youth in New York, and that he has lived in Michigan since about 1839-40. For many years he was the partner and law counsellor of Henry Waldron, now representative from the first Congressional District of Michigan, a man of great wealth and respectability, and himself a thoroughly educated man. Judge Mitchell, we are informed, is a dignified, cultivated, clear-headed man, a sound lawyer, and, it is claimed, will prove one of the very best judges that Utah has ever had; one who will fitly represent justice as being blind, but not with both hands open behind his back, as is too often the case. It is also said, that in his administration of justice he will know nothing but the law, and will see in the parties before him neither Mormon nor Gentile, neither Christian nor Jew, but only the persons litigant. Possessed of a handsome estate, he will have no inducement to peril his character by side bar-interviews with counsel in the case before him. In short, it is claimed for him, that he will prove a most capable, honest, upright judge; and that parties to the record, counsel in the case, and officers of the court will soon realize what it is to have on the bench a man of order, system, industry, capacity, and over and above all else, of unsullied integrity, whose character and conduct, like that of Cæsar's wife, is "above all suspicion;" which will be such a rarity in Utah of late that we hear it with surprise and wonder if the powers that be will smile so benignly upon this "benighted" part of the country.

A gentleman says—"Michigan has contributed three of her sons to the bench of Utah—Hon. Thomas Jefferson Drake, of Pontiac; Hon O. F. Strickland, from St. John's; and now comes, Wm. W. Mitchell, not only last but the very best; "Hyperion to a Satyr."

THE NEW RULE FOR TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

—o—

With reference to the expressed determination of President Grant to make it a rule, in his Territorial appointments, to choose from residents of the respective Territory appointed for, combined with the recent rumors of impending changes in the *personnel* of the Federal officers for this Territory, much speculation exists, and a number of preferences have been manifested in regard to new incumbents.

The policy to select for public officials from among residents of the Territory appointed for, is good, not that we consider it impossible for a more fitting man to be found outside the Territory, than in, but as a courteous acknowledgment of the force of republican principles, and a graceful conces-

sion of executive prerogative to the fundamental though disallowed rights of the citizens. But there is one other point, still more important which should also be conceded. An official may be chosen from among the residents of the Territory and still may be more objectionable than one chosen from without the Territory. This would be almost sure to be the case if the appointee were selected from any small party, or clique, or ring, or even a minority of the residents, especially a considerable minority. To do justice to the people, therefore, and to give proper force and direction to the policy to select from local residents, and to prevent such policy from working still more to the prejudice of the people and of republican principles than the old imperial policy has done, appointees should be chosen from such persons as it is manifest are, at the time of appointment, the choice of a clear majority of the people of the Territory, or there is good reason to believe would be if a test were made, not such persons as some other persons might think would be the favorites of the majority under some imagined or hoped-for condition in the dim vista of the distant future.

No consistent republican could have the least objection to the rulers and representatives of the people being chosen by the people themselves, that is, by a clear and decided majority of the people. On that one point rests the whole policy of republicanism. That is the chief corner stone of the republican structure.

If we are to have any change in the Federal officials for this Territory, let consistency rule in the matter, let us not only have officers from among the people over and among whom they will officiate, but let those officers be selected from among such men as would receive a clear majority of the legitimate votes of the people. Then there would be no justifiable reason for complaint on that score. It is not republicanism that is to be deprecated, but the abuse of it, the ighoring and nullification of the fundamental principles of republicanism in a professedly republican country.—*Deseret News.*

TERRITORIAL APPLICATIONS TO CONGRESS.

A Washington dispatch of January 9th states:—

Taffe, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. Hooper, of Utah, moved an amendment, by inserting a provision for the admission of Utah as State of Deseret. Sargent moved an amendment as to Utah, against any form of polygamy. There were other amendments offered, and the bill went over till to morrow, 10th.

The following is the amendment offered by Hon. W. H. Hooper:—

Sec.—That the constitution and State government which the people of the Territory of Utah have formed for themselves under the name of the State of Deseret be, and the same is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed; and the said State of Deseret shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

Sec.—That until the next general census shall be taken said State of Deseret shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec.—That sections numbering sixteen and thirty-six in every township, and where such sections have been sold, or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal sub-divisions of not less than one quarter section, and as contiguous as may be, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the support of common schools.

Sec.—That fifty entire sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located by direction of the legislature thereof, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, shall be, and they are hereby, granted

in legal sub-divisions of not less than one hundred and sixty acres to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State, for legislative and judicial purposes, in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe.

Sec.—That fifty other entire sections of land as aforesaid, to be selected and located as aforesaid, in legal subdivisions as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Sec.—That seventy-two other sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected in manner as aforesaid, and to be appropriated and applied as the legislature of said State may prescribe; for the purpose named, and for no other purpose.

Sec.—That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of the said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State for the purpose of making and improving public roads, constructing ditches or canals, or to effect a general system of irrigation of the agricultural land in the State, as the legislature shall direct.

Sec.—That from and after the admission of the said State of Deseret into the Union, in pursuance of this act, the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States, and said State shall constitute one judicial district, and be called the district of Deseret.

A Bar to Charity.—It is rather interesting to see how, even with some very benevolent people, a moral taint is a bar to charity. Is he honest? they ask first. If that question is answered satisfactorily, their generosity knows no bounds. But, if the poor fellow has the double misfortune of a light purse and a slim conscience, then he must move on. If he is sick in body, they help him, O how tenderly! If he is sick in soul, they cast him off without compunction. If a pile of bricks falls and breaks his leg, how quickly they run for bandages! But, if a sadder accident overwhelms him in moral misery, they think they do well to abandon him to his fate. They appear never to consider how brittle are the legs of their own virtue—how fortunate for themselves it is that their ways lie not alongside of tottering moral brick-piles.

Mechanics.—St. Paul was a mechanic—a maker of tents from goat's hair; and in my opinion he was a model mechanic. He was not only a thorough workman at his trade, but was a scholar, a perfect master, not only of his native Hebrew, but of three foreign tongues, a knowledge of which he obtained by close application to study during his leisure hours, while serving his apprenticeship. It was a custom among the Jews to teach their sons some trade—a custom not confined to the poorer classes, but was also practiced by the wealthy; and it was a common proverb among them, that if a father did not teach his son a mechanical occupation, he taught him to steal. This custom was a wise one; and if the fathers of the present day would imitate their example, then wrinkled cheeks would not so often blush for the helplessness of and not unfrequently criminal conduct of their offspring. Even if a father intended his son for one of the professions, it would be an incalculable benefit to that son to instruct him in some branch of mechanicism. His education would not only be more complete and healthy, but he might at some future time, in case of failure in his profession, find his trade very convenient as a means of earning his bread, and he must necessarily be more competent in mechanical from his professional education. An educated mechanic was a model machine, while an uneducated mechanic was merely a mechanic working under the superintendence of another man's brain. Let the rich and the proud no longer look upon mechanicism as degrading to him who adopts a branch of it as his calling. It is a noble calling—as noble as the indolence of wealth is ignoble.—*Rev. Dr. Adams.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN SALT LAKE CITY.

For many years after its first settlement Salt Lake City received from numerous candid, unprejudiced visitors, the well deserved reputation of being the most orderly, law-abiding city in the broad domain of the United States. Many, averse to the religious faith of the first settlers and law-makers of that city, gave testimony to the efficacy of its laws, and to the integrity of its inhabitants. Of these Capt. Howard Stansbury, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Exploring Expedition to the Great Salt Lake, in his Report to his Government, says:—

In the whole of our intercourse with them, which lasted rather more than a year, I cannot refer to a single instance of fraud or extortion to which any of the party was subjected; and I strongly incline to the opinion that the charges that have been preferred against them in this respect arose either from interested misrepresentation or erroneous information. I certainly never experienced anything like it in my own case, nor did I witness or hear of any instance of it in the case of others while I resided among them. Too many that passed through their settlement were disposed to disregard their claim to the land they occupied, to ridicule the municipal regulations of their city, and to trespass wantonly upon their rights. Such offenders were promptly arrested by the authorities, made to pay a severe fine, and in some instances were imprisoned or made to labor on the public works; a punishment richly merited, and which would have been inflicted upon them in any civilized community. In short, these people presented the appearance of a quiet, orderly, industrious, and well-organized society, as much so as one would meet with in any city of the Union, having the rights of personal property as perfectly defined and as religiously respected as with ourselves.

Though the early settlers of this city had been expatriated from their homes in the United States, because of their religious belief, yet among their first public acts they unfurled the Stars and Stripes on what was then Mexican soil, organized themselves as American citizens under a republican form of government, and, notwithstanding the gross injustice of the parent government, sent a Delegate to Washington to ask that parent to extend its protecting care over them. Lieut. J. W. Gunnison, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, in referring to their condition before they received the sought-for recognition of the parent government, thus expresses himself:—

We found them in 1849 organized into a State with all the order of legislative, judicial, and executive officers regularly filled under a constitution eminently republican in sentiment and tolerant in religion; and though the authority of Congress has not yet sanctioned this form of government, presented and petitioned for, they proceed with all the routine of an organized self-governing people under the title of a Territory, they being satisfied to

abide their time in accessions of strength by numbers, when they may be deemed fit to take a sovereign position, being contented so long as allowed to enjoy the substance under the shadow of a name. They levy and collect taxes, raise and equip troops for protection in full sovereignty on the soil they helped to conquer first and subdue to use afterward.

Since that early day the multiplied testimony of travelers, and in many instances of even religiously prejudiced persons, has accorded the palm to the city of Salt Lake for its sobriety, order, and wholesome control over the lawless transient wayfarer.

It is an acknowledged fact that on the Western Frontier of the United States, and particularly in the vicinity of mining interests, the lawless will congregate. To such an extent has this been the case, that in many places Vigilance Committees and similar organizations have of necessity been brought to bear, to check the prevalence of lawlessness. Thanks to early established, wholesome, well matured Legislative and Municipal laws, no such extra-judicial means have had to be used in Salt Lake City, or in any other part of Utah Territory. The law-abiding have, since the first settlement of Utah, held the balance of power, and do yet.

It is, however, a cause of sincere regret, that breakers of the law have greatly multiplied in Salt Lake City, especially since the governmental appointment of certain men, who have most industriously earned for themselves, the reputation of forming a ring to trample out the religious rights, and conscientious privileges, of the people who first settled that desert land—men who, because of being representatives of one of the most enlightened governments in the world, should most unqualifiedly be on the side of law and order.

As an indication of this increase of lawlessness, we present the following:—

On January 7th Captain Andrew Burt, Chief of Police, submitted to the Mayor and Council his report of the criminal statistics of Salt Lake City, for the year ending December 31st, 1872. It shows the number of arrests made for various crimes, as follows:—Arson, 1; arson (threatening), 1; assault and abusing, 51; assault and battery, 106; assault with deadly weapons, 17; assault with intent to commit bodily injury, 2; burglary, 3; contempt of court, 5; cruelty to animals, 2; passing counterfeit money, 2; disturbing the peace, 49; drunkenness, 388; drunk and disturbing the peace, 140; escaped from jail, 1; fighting, 109; discharging firearms, 6; forgery, 2; obtaining goods under false pretences, 14; furious riding and driving, 12; keeping gambling houses, 13; gambling, 40; keeping houses of ill-fame, 29; insanity, 4; insulting ladies, 6; indecent exposure, 10; profane language, 22; insulting language, 5; grand larceny, 25; petit larceny, 69; keeping saloon without license, 116; carrying on business without license, 63; lascivious cohabitation, 14; murder, 2; attempted murder, 2; nuisance, 4; prostitution, 20; perjury, 1; personating an officer, 1; attempted rape, 2; receiving stolen goods, 3; resisting an officer, 25; robbery, 11; Sunday liquor selling, 24; obstructing the streets, 3; swindling, 6; riding on the sidewalks, 5; threatening, 20; vagrancy, 24.

Total number of arrests during the year, 1,481.

The amount paid in cash for fines during the year was $13,537,75.

Amount paid in labor, - - - - 3,542,00.

Making a total of - - - $17,079,75

The fines assessed and remaining unsettled, owing to the cases involved pending the decision of higher courts, amount to $11,300,00.

In submitting his report Captain Burt called the attention of the Mayor and City Council to the great increase of crime in 1872 as compared with previous

years, and to the prospects of a still greater increase in the future. He also alluded to the necessity, in consequence, for more jail room being provided, the present building having been crowded for several months past.

This Report presents one result of that "influx of civilization," which so many of the leading men of the American nation, have been for a quarter of a century using their strongest endeavors to introduce to Utah, as a solvent of the vexatious "Mormon problem." But thank God, though it is a sad showing, it is also indicative of the activity of the Municipal authorities, in arresting and punishing offenders; and a witness that law and order still holds the balance of power in Salt Lake City.

A significant feature of the Report is, that $11,300 of the fines assessed is unsettled, owing to cases being appealed to higher courts. Do these appeals arise from a belief that injustice has been done? Or is it because of the known sympathy of members of the "ring" who have taught the wicked to be lawless and they would "see them through"; who have taught that no lawbreaker can be arrested by a policeman without a formal warrant; and who have aided the ex-keepers of houses of ill-fame, which have been demolished pursuant to city ordinance, to bring action against the lawful destroyers of those dens of infamy? Very certain it is, that the lawless are apt to hope for clemency, when they see imported officers throwing impediments in the way of the legitimate working of Territorial law.

In conclusion we give what the *Deseret News* states on the increase of crime:

The large increase of crime in this city is a fit subject for the thoughtful consideration of all good citizens. While it has been long known that the streets of late have been far more unsafe than in former times, the report gives the criminal figures and the details. This increase is in direct opposition to the sentiments of the bulk of the community and the endeavors of our best and oldest citizens, and most of it may be justly charged to the influx of reckless men and fast women who receive quasi, if not direct and absolute sanction, encouragement and support from most of the Federal officials appointed for the Territory, as is abundantly manifest from the persistent and disgraceful attempts of those officials to deliver offenders from the salutary grasp of the law, and to break up and nullify the Territorial laws and municipal ordinances, in the vain hope of abolishing "Mormonism" and exterminating the "Mormons." These are facts clearly patent to all whose mental vision is not obscured by prejudice, bigotry, or malice. We do distinctly and sincerely hold those Federal officials responsible for this notable increase of crime, and so will an impartial posterity.

J. G. B.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S PARTY.—President Carrington writes from Rome Jan. 24th, stating his safe arrival on Sunday the 19th. He found all the party well. 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd the party was busily engaged sight seeing. Rome being an ancient city, of course, most of its noted sights were ruins of its former greatness. All of the party ascended St. Peter's to the lantern, just below the ball, and the highest point of outlook, from which they viewed the city, much of the surrounding level country, the Sabine and Alban hills, and portions of the Apennines in the distance.

The party were to leave Rome on the 25th for Naples, arriving there the same day.

The weather in Rome was mild, about 60 degrees at noon, but cloudy and showery some of the time.

Later advices state the party were at Corfu on the evening of Feb. 2nd, all well; from this island they took steamer for Alexandria, which place they expected to arrive at on Friday the 7th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SWITZERLAND.

Winterthur, Jan. 28, 1873.

President Albert Carrington.

Dear Brother—I have been laboring in the Zurich Conference since brother Keller went to Germany. I have now traveled through this Mission, and have seen the Saints, who, with very few exceptions, are mostly poor, and have to labor very hard to sustain themselves; still they are doing all in their power to save what they can towards their emigration. They live up to the requirements of their religion as near as can be expected. I believe they are really the Lord's poor. I feel sorry when I see their poverty, and how hard they have to work to live. I hope and pray that a few, at least, will be delivered from Babylon this year.

I have baptized twenty-one souls since I arrived in Switzerland. I am thankful that the Lord has blessed our labors, and that now and then a few will listen to our testimony and accept the truth when they hear it.

I feel happy among the Saints, but whenever the time comes for me to go again to our Mountain Home, I shall hail it with great joy.

The last news I had of brothers Huber and Keller, they were at Bern, and were well.

May the Lord God of Israel bless you in all your labors, is the prayer of your brother in the everlasting covenant,

HENRY RISER.

POETRY AND DEBATE.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

The following verses and challenge reached us some little time ago, but owing to a pressure upon our columns has remained unpublished until this morning. The writer is personally unknown to us, except so far as seeing him once. We believe he is a conscientious "Gentile," so-called, and a gentleman of some experience as a lecturer and debater.

To President U. S. Grant, the members of the United States Congress, "and all others in authority," the author of the following poem, extends a polite invitation to carefully read, and reflect upon the same, before they endeavor to enact or sanction a law abolishing polygamy in the Territory of Utah. Possibly, after such careful reading and reflection, they may conclude it would be more in accordance with the Bible and morality, and more conducive to the physical, moral, mental and material health and progress of the nation to allow polygamy, as the Bible does, and to pass laws abolishing grog shops and houses of prostitution, and severely punishing adultery, seduction, and all other improper and illicit sexual intercourse, as the "Mormons" are trying to do; in accordance with the teachings of the Bible and true morality.

TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Large of soul and broad of brow,
Patriarchal father thou,
What can a "Gentile" say of thee,
From narrow-minded feelings free!

This he can say, and this can write,
With feelings of sincere delight,
That Industry with Temperance reigns
Through all of Utah's lovely plains.

Through many a "Mormon" city fair
No grog-shop sheds its hellish glare,
Only the "Gentile" dares to sell
The burning beverage of Hell.

If "by their fruits" men judged shall be,
Patriarch, what must we think of thee?
What can we think, but that thy mind
Hath knowledge that will bless mankind.

Accused of crimes thou now doth stand,
By whom? The vilest of the land!
Prophets have suffered, Saints have died,
Victims of wicked tongues, that lied.

And it must be, that even now
Men large of soul and broad of brow,
Must ever be the shining mark
Where Bigotry hurls jav'lins dark.

"Plurality of wives" hast thou!
Is this a crime? if so, pray how?
Can I the information find
Within the Bible lids? be kind

Monogamist, and clearly show,
What I would truly like to know,
Where, in the list of Patriarch lives,
God cursed plurality of wives?

Did not his blessing rest on those
Who more than one wife freely chose?
Did not the "Great Jehovah" cry,
"Be ye fruitful and multiply?"

It's true some "human" laws declare,
That if a man shall boldly dare
The verdicts of the courts to brave,
And not consent to be their Slave,

In worst of Slavery—of the mind—
And thus his free-born spirit bind,
He must an outcast "villain" be,
In this Republic of the Free.

"Like sands of sea, thy seed shall be,"
Is not the promise meant for thee,
And for the "Saints of Latter-day,"
Who shall Jehovah's will obey?

Look at the outcast women, who
Parade our "Gentile" cities through;
Are they more happy, pure, or true
Than "Mormon" wives, many or few?

Look at yonder staggering men,
Are they not "Gentiles?" can you ken
Drunkards and idlers better be
Than sober men of industry?"

If "scarcity makes a demand,"
Why cannot women understand,
One way for them to valued be,
Is to embrace polygamy?

Let the licentious "Gentile" know,
You'd rather to a "Mormon" go,
And be indeed his dozenth wife,
Free from licentiousness and strife,

Than sell thy virtue for thy bread,
Or share for life a drunkard's bed;
Then would "seducers" ope their eyes,
With wondering feelings of surprise,

To find that maidens understand
The value of their "heart and hand;"
And find the wealthy, pure and true,
For woman's love most meekly sue.

Why should not thou "inspired" be
As well as those of olden days?
If glorious truths are taught by thee,
Why should mankind their protest raise?

Large of soul and broad of brow,
Patriarchal father thou,
Thus can a "Gentile" write of thee,
From narrow-minded feeling free.

T. H. HEERMANS,
Author, Lecturer, and Teacher.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 31, 1872.

The Rev. Norman McLeod, who has had so much to say against polygamy and the Mormons, is invited by the author of the above poem to a discussion or debate upon the following question, viz: Resolved. That Polygamy is contrary to the Bible, nature and common sense.

He would, of course, take the affirmative, and open the debate; I would take the negative and close it.

Should Mr. McLeod desire to discuss the above question, as stated, he can communicate with me as beneath, and all arrangements as to time and place for discussing, &c., can be made at a personal interview.

T. H. HEERMANS,
Salt Lake City, P. O., Utah.

P. S. Concerning my reputation as a speaker, debater, &c., I have numerous newspaper and other references and testimonials, which can be seen, if desired.

Since writing the above challenge to the Rev. Norman McLeod, I have been informed that he has gone east, on his way to Washington. As I am not informed when he will return, perhaps some other clergyman, or lecturer, of acknowledged ability, might desire to take up the gauntlet of debate I have thrown down for Mr. McLeod; and should I have an opportunity of debating the said question with the last named gentleman at any future time, I shall be pleased to do so. An admission fee, say of twenty-five or fifty cents, might be charged to the debate; and I am willing that one-half the net proceeds should be applied to any charitable or philanthropic purpose that might be decided upon.

T. H. H.

ILL-ADVISED MEASURES TOWARDS UTAH.

The removal of District Attorney Bates, and appointment of Mr. Cary, is in consonance with the new policy which it is understood the Administration intends to adopt towards Utah. We think the crusade which is about to be inaugurated against the Mormons is an ill advised one, that it will be attended with no good results, and that public sentiment will compel its abandonment.

A slight retrospect will outline the significance of Mr. Bates' removal. It will be remembered that more than a year ago the Rev. J. P. Newman went on a controversial mission to Salt Lake City. He tried to make President Young and his followers see the error of their ways in the matter of polygamy. His visit was followed by great activity on the part of Judge McKean, of the Supreme Court of the Territory.

By the organic law of Utah, the Supreme Court is, for the first six days of every term, and for a longer period if the docket requires it, invested with the functions of a District and Circuit Court of the United States. The process of its Federal branches of jurisdiction is executed by the United States Marshal; that of its Territorial branch is served by the Sheriff. In the first the Marshal empannels the jury, in the latter the elective officer. In one branch offenses against the laws of the United States may be taken cognizance of; in its Territorial branch it is governed entirely by the law of the Territory. The Mormons could be proceeded against either under the act of Congress passed in 1862, prohibiting polygamy, or under the Territorial statute against lewd and lascivious cohabitation.

The objection against prosecuting under the statute of 1862 was that very few of the leading Mormons had contracted any polygamous marriages after the passage of the statute, and it could, of course under the Constitution, have no *ex post facto* force. Judge McKean undertook to meet the difficulty by proceeding against the Mormons under the Territorial statute, but in the United States branch of his court, the Marshal summoning the jury. Mr. Hempstead, the District Attorney of the United States, at the time, refused to be a party to the illegal proceeding, resigned and was replaced by a Mr. Baskin, an *ad interim* appointee of Judge McKean's, an appointment for which he had no earthly warrant of law. This was the state of matters found by Mr. Bates when he went into office in December, 1871. As United States District Attorney he was required to undertake the conduct of about thirty cases against President Young and the leading Mormons, not one of which were triable in the United States Courts. He refused until the Supreme Court of the United States had passed upon the matter. That tribunal sustained him, and yet he is removed.

The indications are thus very pronounced that the extra judicial measures set on foot by Judge McKean are to be adhered to, and that the judicial machinery of the United States is to be made the means of perpetrating an outrage. Whatever virtue there is in an abstract opposition to polygamy, the administration are putting themselves in the wrong. The offence against the Territorial statute should be tried in the Territorial Court, by a jury summoned by a Mormon Sheriff. The fact that he will summon Mormons, who will hold that a polygamous marriage is not a lewd and lascivious cohabitation, and who will acquit the indicted, does not alter the right of the case a jot. That statute, having been framed by a Mormon Legislature, was undoubtedly not intended to apply to polygamy, and it is an outrage to give it an operation which its framer did not dream of, and by a judicial machinery outside of the law. The thing is a double wrong. It is not only violently wresting the statute from its real purpose, but it does it through an illegal process.

We have no sympathy with polygamy in the abstract, but we do not wish to see injustice done the Mormon people. They have been of very essential service in the grand work of de-

velopment of the last ten years of the United States. They have made an epic and exceptional record for industry, courage and sagacity. We don't expect to see polygamy perpetuated in the United States. But we don't want to see an era of persecution inaugurated, that will result in absolutely no good, and untold harm. * * * His [Brigham Young's] strong and alert will has vitalized Mormonism, and has given it a history for persistence, pluck, frugality, and industry, not surpassed by any people on earth.

All Young's projects have been far-reaching and sagacious. The history of the establishment of the Mormons near the shores of the Great Salt Lake reads like a chapter from Fairy land. They can be very well let alone. We can afford to fight our battle against polygamy with argument and example. Edmund Burke said a hundred years ago, that it was absurd to frame an indictment against a whole people. All the people of the United States need or really ask for in Utah is fair play and no favor. * * * *

Meantime, we want to see President Young push along his Southern Utah. He is exhibiting a splendid comprehension of the demands of the age, and we feel like encouraging him in his projects. We expect, by the time his Southern Utah is graded, tied and ironed to Callville to meet him at that place, thus practically making San Diego the terminus of two great continental railways.

We would like earnestly to impress upon the administration the policy of dealing gently with the Mormons. If you must harry them, however, do it according to law. Proceed against them under the statute of 1862, which was really directed against polygamy, and do it according to law, if at all. For the present, better not at all.

Mr. Bates, in taking the course he has elected to pursue, has commended himself to the good regards of the whole bar of the United States. In taking counsel with justice and his own self-respect he has done well. He can very well afford to accept the displeasure of the administration when he knows that the people generally commend his attitude. From one who knows him well, we learn that Mr. Bates is a gentleman, a scholar and a man thoroughly read in his profession.—*San Diego World.*

UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News*:—

The Late Snowslide.—We are informed that ten bodies have now been dug out of the snowslide. It is thought that there are other bodies that have not yet been exhumed, and may not be till the melting of the snow. It is, however, not positively known that any more are in the slide. Several teams have also been exhumed. The body of Leroy Dibble, one of the killed, was brought to town on Saturday and was examined by coroner George J. Taylor. This body was found at a depth of ten feet from the surface of the snow. The friends of deceased contemplate forwarding the remains to his relatives in Erie County, New York, but this, we understand, has not yet been decided upon. In addition to the above we have just learned from Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, that the body of Mr. Thomas Triplett, another of the killed, and brother-in-law to Mr. George Chandler, of this city, has been brought to town. Also that Mr. Benham, now in this city, has received a telegram informing him that the body of Mr. Elliot, lately in the employ of the first-named, had been found and was at Granite City. Mr. Benham at once dispatched a coffin in which the remains were to be placed.

Is Likely to be Wanted.—It will be remembered that C. W. Baker, the affidavit manufacturer, was, a short time ago, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for robbing a man of a pocket book and about $83. We understand that preparations are being made in a certain quarter to have Baker

habeas corpussed. We are informed that the reason for this movement is that he is likely to be wanted to make a few more affidavits. There is some talk of rigging him out in a new suit of clothing, by way, we suppose, of giving the forthcoming affidavits an air of respectability. We presume that nobody doubts that affidavits or assertions of any kind emanating from such a source need considerable adornment and backing up.

A FINE PRESENT.—Hon. Wm. H. Hooper has presented to the Nineteenth Ward a beautiful sacramental set, composed of eight separate pieces of solid silver. "Holiness to the Lord" is engraved on each of the cups.

The *Salt Lake Herald* gives the following:—

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—We regret to chronicle that as Bishop Sharp, General Superintendent of the Utah Central and Utah Southern railroads, was coming up on the U. S. train on Saturday, January 4, from the snow bank which blockaded the road, a car collided with the baggage car, in which he was sitting in a chair, throwing him violently on the floor, and on to the end of a large milk can, which had also been capsized, breaking two of his ribs. His friends will be pleased to learn that though still suffering severely he is able to sit up.

STRANGE, VERY.—The following is from the *Chicago Times:*—It is not a little remarkable that every Governor, every United States Attorney, and about three quarters of the judges that are sent to Utah by the Washington Government, are shortly afterward accused of "affiliations with the Mormons," and most probably are removed for that alledged cause. Is it the peculiar influence of the Mormon religion over the Gentile mind, or is it the weakness in a different faith on the part of Mr. Grant's appointees, that accounts for this political (or religious, as the case may be,) phenomenon? Is it not time that the scientists should endeavor to explain it? Its persistence would seem to indicate that some law of nature must be behind it. What is that natural law? Is it a law more peculiar to nature in Utah or to nature in Washington?—Well, it must seem rather curious to people at a distance. But, then, if they were to spend a few weeks in Salt Lake City, with eyes and ears open, and minds unprejudiced, the mystery would be made as clear as one of Arnold's Colorado diamonds. They would get to understand the composition of the anti-Mormon, carpet-bag ring, which aims to "rule or ruin" Utah; and would understand that when any selfish or vindictive motive prompted, the members of this ring would lie on each other as freely as on the Mormons, having especial practice and aptness in the latter; and, that it is held that the speediest way to effect the official decapitation of any objectionable "party," is to charge him with "affiliation with the Mormons," no matter how false the charge may be, nor how honorable it would be were it true.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—On January 9th Judge Cary was confirmed United States District Attorney for Utah.

EFFECTS OF SORROW.—Life has long years; many pleasures it has to give in return for many which are taken away; and while our ears can receive the sounds of revelry, and our eyes are sensible of pleasant sights, and our bodies are conscious of strength, we deem we live; but there is an hour in the lives of all when the heart dies; an hour unheeded, but after which we have no real life, whether it perish in the agony of some conquering passion, or die wearily of sorrow; an hour which they may strive to trace, who say, "Ay, I remember I thought and felt differently then—I was a mere boy—I shall never feel the same again;" an hour when the cord is snapped and the chain broken on which depended the harmony of existence. Shout, little children! shout and clap your hands with sudden joy! send out the sound of ringing laughter over the face of the green-bosomed earth! From you the angel hath not yet departed; in your hearts linger still the emanations from the Creator—perfect love and perfect joy.